

# THE MAN.

NO. 5-VOL. III.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 5, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## Working Man's Advocate.

(NEW YORK.)

Seeing that great efforts are being made by the TORY-Whigs to circulate their leading papers (particularly the Courier & Enquirer and the Albany Evening Journal) throughout the state, at a reduced price, PREPARATORY TO THE FALL ELECTIONS- it has been suggested to us to state that a large DEMOCRATIC paper of the above title is issued from the office of the (daily) MAN every Saturday, which contains nearly all the matter published in the Man during the week, at the rate of Two Dollars a year, or One Dollar for six months, in advance.

For One Dollar, therefore, persons in the country may be furnished, from now till after the fall elections, with a paper containing all the passing news of interest, a variety of literary extracts, and a mass of political matter necessary to enable them to exercise the right of suffrage at the approaching elections to the best advantage.

The WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE is securely wrapped and carefully directed to any part of the United States. The postage to any part of this state one cent; out of the state (if over 100 miles) one cent and a half. The paper has been published nearly 5 years, and has a circulation at the present time of Fifteen Hundred.

\* \* Editors of country papers to whom the above advertisement is sent marked, and who will give it at least three conspicuous insertions, will receive the MAN daily until the 1st of January next.

**UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT.** 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES and POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. je26tf

**PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.**—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the Instruments of their manufactory have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known, as to preclude the necessity of saying anything with regard to the quality of the instruments bearing their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and old Piano Fortes taken in exchange. my24

**DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS,** No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. jy9 tf

**LOCKS, GUNS, BELLS, &c.**—JOSEPH ROSE, Jr. Lock and Gun Smith and Bell Hanger, 50 Catherine street, near Oak street, New York.—Rifles and Guns of all descriptions made to order. Guns stocked, polished, altered to percussion, &c. Ships supplied with arms and ammunition. Military Companies furnished with Guns. LOCKS made and repaired. HOUSE BELLS hung in the neatest manner. A general assortment of Guns, Pistols, Sportsmen's Articles, &c. &c. aul

**TAILORING.**—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantalons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00  
PANTALONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75  
The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. my24

**LIFE OF JEFFERSON,** with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. je2

## BEAUTIES OF RAG MONEY.

A NEW BATCH OF COUNTERFEITS.—Mark Baldwin, Ashel Baldwin, and Maria his wife, and Alfonso Green, of Rahway, were fully committed yesterday, after examination by Justice Grover, of this town, on a charge of having in their possession and passing counterfeit money. Asahel Baldwin, it appeared during the examination, recently settled in Rahway, and opened a small store, and the others named lived with him as boarders. Circumstance transpired which awakened suspicion towards them, and information was communicated to the officers in Newark last week. Early on Monday morning the Sheriff with a bevy of officers proceeded to Rahway, and intruded themselves in the most abrupt and unwelcome manner upon the parties at Baldwin's. After securing them, the sheriff procured the key of a suspicious looking trunk, which put them in possession of the hidden treasure, comprising a quantity of bills upon different institutions. Among others are a large number of fives on the Bank of Albany, altered from an old Auburn plate, bearing different dates from 1832 to 1834, and variously signed. Some in 1832 by P. A. Brown, and E. W. Jessup, and others by M. B. Lahsing, Pres.—in 1833 by Charles Dewitt, Pres.—and those dated in 1834, by N. H. Williams, Cashier, and P. Van Rensselaer, President. There is a large quantity of blank ones on the Worcester, Mass. Bank.

Several threes on the Bank of Utica, ("Renewed Charter," letter M. and dated in 1832, and signed by C. Adams, Cashier, and H. Huntington, Pres't. We are told that a number of threes on the New Hope and Delaware Bridge Co. have also been seen lately in the neighborhood of Rahway.—*Newark Daily Ad.*

WYTHE, B. H. August 2.—*Counterfeiters.*—A few days since Mr. Points, the United States Marshall for this district, brought to this place three men, whom he had apprehended in the county of Smyth, for counterfeiting. The notes purported to be hundred dollars, U. States Bank notes, payable at Norfolk, Va. exceedingly well executed, and calculated to deceive almost any one. The offenders are now in prison, awaiting their trial, which will come on in September next.

*We trust we shall never so far lose sight of the respect due to the People of the United States as to suppose it possible that they are EN MASSE so corrupt—so utterly below all others on the face of the globe, as to be bought and sold by the highest bidder.*

*Courier and Enquirer.*

A very correct and laudable resolution. It would be the height of unreasonableness to suspect the People of being corrupt *en masse*, though no one knows better than the Courier and Enquirer that there are individual exceptions to this general rule. The Bank certainly does not believe the people to be corrupt *en masse*, otherwise it would never have commenced buying them up at the rate of fifty-two thousand dollars a head; but the bank made fully as great a mistake in believing the people to be so ignorant that it could obtain a transfer of them by thousands, through its corrupt contracts with unprincipled political Editors. What a pity it is that the people cannot return the Courier and Enquirer's compliment.

A NEW ORDER.—The Whigs are about forming a Cincinnati Society out of the survivors of that gallant band the Arsenal legion. The three persons who did not take to their heels when it was mischievously reported that the Irish were after them, are to be made field officers. The standard is to be an ass's head surmounted with a wig, a musket loaded with twenty-three nails, and the motto, "Here they come!" Times.

Jacob Skinner, charged with the murder of the Postmaster at Port Gibson, Mississippi, has been apprehended at Detroit, where he had fled for safety.

(From the Evening Post.)

## NEW DISCOVERY—A CHEAP CURRENCY.

I have always been under the delusive impression that a good reason for making coins of gold and silver was because they are the most expensive materials that can be obtained, but that sage political economist, the editor of the Journal of Commerce, has made a discovery which I fear will put to silence many objections heretofore made to a paper currency.

He has found out that, "in one respect the paper money has a more beneficial influence upon the interests of the poor than any other portion of capital. It is cheaper. It costs nothing but its proportion of the expense of managing the banks from which it is issued."

If this discovery had been made before our Constitution was formed, we should most likely have had, instead of gold and silver, a currency of lead or iron, because these latter articles are so much "cheaper" than the former, that they could not fail to exercise "a more beneficial influence upon the interests of the poor." What a tremendous amount of "capital" we should have if all our coins were made of lead or iron, and of the same weight and denomination as those of silver now in use! It would be increased at least five hundred fold, which would enable us to give a mechanic \$750 per day who now earns only \$1 1/2, and all kind of property would advance in the same ratio. What glorious times we would have! and how easy it would be to grow rich under such circumstances!

There is a little, however, in the remark of the editor above quoted, which I hope he will clear up as speedily as possible, or we shall still have to think that paper money benefits the rich by its cheapness, more than it does the poor after all. He says, "It costs nothing but its proportion of the expense of managing the banks from which it is issued." Now, the question which I wish to have answered is this: do the poor obtain paper money at so cheap a rate, or do the rich pass it to them at a profit upon what it "costs?" One of the greatest objections to banks is, that they possess the privilege of manufacturing a kind of money, which they pass upon the community at a great deal more than it "costs" or is intrinsically worth. Seriously, Messrs. Editors, I think it will be difficult for the friends of Banks to persuade working men, that an increase in the value of money will injure them. They can very well understand that if their expenses should be reduced, they can afford to work cheaper; that when they can afford to work cheaper they can get more employment, and that when they can get more employment they can get a better compensation for their labor, though the nominal price of it may not be quite so high as it is while money is "cheaper."

A PLEBEIAN.

The Nationals in many parts of the country, finding that the United States Bank is in a hopeless predicament, are making endeavors to get rid of it. This is not to be wondered at; for they must by this time be perfectly satisfied that the Bank is a load upon them, with which they can never rise. Their exertions, however, can avail them nothing. The wisdom and sagacity of Clay, Webster, &c. seconded by all the National Republican papers in the land, have completely identified the cause of Whiggism with the cause of the Bank. The Whig party is emphatically the Bank party. And the reputation of having made the existence of so corrupt an institution as the United States Bank, their rallying point, must for ever stick to the "Whigs," as firmly as did the old man of the sea to the shoulders of Sinbad.—*Middleborough Democrat.*

The whigs complain of the motto "*E Pluribus Unum*" being omitted from the gold coins. It was first omitted from the quarters of a dollar in 1831, with the approbation of President Adams, now one of the leaders of the whig party.—*Philadelphia Times.*



FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5.

## CHOLERA.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

September 4—12 o'clock at noon.

In the city generally,	- - -	14 deaths
Duane street Hospital	- - -	4
Greenwich do.	- - -	2
Bellevue do.	- - -	1
Total		21

## DANIEL WEBSTER.

Some weeks ago, we received the following communication :

MR. EDITOR—In your last paper I find the following editorial paragraph :

"DOCTRINES OF TORYWIG CHIEFS.—Mr. Leigh, a United States Senator, says, 'Those who are obliged to depend upon their daily labor for subsistence, never do, never will, never can, enter into political affairs.' And Mr. Webster adds, 'take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor.'"

That Mr. Leigh was guilty of uttering the above infamous, revolting, and libellous sentiment in the Virginia Convention is true; and it is equally true, that this same Mr. Leigh, a man whom I have long known as one of the most rank and flagrant aristocrats in the world, was counted a genuine *Jackson Democrat*, after having uttered the above sentiment, up to the time of the removal of the deposits. But that Mr. Webster ever put forth the sentiment here imputed to him, is what I shall be slow to believe. I am confident that I have read every speech, pamphlet, or essay, of Mr. Webster's, that is to be found in print; and far from having met with the above remark, or any thing like it, I have found his opinions and his language, at all times, and on all occasions, directly the reverse; and I have not the least hesitation in pronouncing it a base and unprincipled fabrication.

Is it fair, is it just, nay, is it *honest*, to impute odious sentiments to individuals for party effect, which they abhor and condemn? Does your cause require that you should use *such* means to render certain great men obnoxious? Mr. Webster is the able and eloquent advocate of equal universal education, of universal suffrage, and a most zealous and formidable opponent of imprisonment for debt. Can you say as much of *Martin Van Buren*, one of the "Chiefs" of the Jackson party? JUSTICE.

Lionville, Chester co., Pa.

After receiving the above unequivocal denial of our statement respecting Mr. Webster, which statement we had more than once repeated, we took some pains to ascertain our authority, but were unsuccessful. Certain, however, that we had never made a statement without what we considered good authority at the time, and the denial being anonymous, we determined to wait and see if Mr. Webster himself would authorize a contradiction of it. Although, however, it had been some months since the statement was first made, and although it has been repeated in almost every republican paper in the country, Mr. Webster, it seems, did not think proper to contradict it until directly applied to on the subject by a Portland editor, to whom he made the following reply :

BOSTON, August 5, 1834.

My Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the third instant, in which you say that the Portland Argus imputes to me the expression of this sentiment, viz: "Let Congress take care of the Rich, and the Rich will take care of the Poor."

The same imputation has appeared in other prints. I know not where it originated, but you are quite correct in supposing it to be an entire and utter falsehood. I never expressed any such sentiment, publicly or privately, nor any thing like it, nor any thing to give the least countenance or color to such an imputation.

My dear sir, if there be any who think it important to know my sentiments, on subjects of this nature, they may readily satisfy themselves, that, for the last twenty years, on all suitable occasions, I have endeavored to maintain, as great and leading political truths, that Republican Constitutions are established for the benefit of the whole People, and that all measures of Government ought to be adopted with strict regard to the greatest good of the greatest number; that the Laws should favor the distribution of property, to the end that the number of the very rich,

and the number of the poor, may both be diminished, as far as practicable, consistently with the rights of industry and property; and that all legislation in this country, is especially bound to pay particular respect to the earnings of labor; labor being the source of comfort and independence, to far the greatest portion of our people.

I thank you for the friendly feeling which has led you to desire a direct contradiction of this calumny; and am, with much true regard, your friend,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

JAMES BROOKS, Esq., Portland.

The Evening Post alludes to the above letter of Mr. Webster as follows :

Mr. Webster denies that he ever made use of the phrase, "Take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the poor." It was not in his speech, as corrected and revised for the press by himself, we believe; but that it was uttered in the senate was confidently stated at the time, by persons who heard what he said, and was not then denied. It seems rather a late day to come out with a contradiction now. At all events, whether he ever spoke the sentiments in the precise words which have been reported or not, it is at least one upon which he has acted his whole life long, and indeed it is one of the leading principles of the party to which he belongs.

Another paper thus notices the denial :

Mr. Webster, in a letter to the editor of a Portland, denies that he ever uttered the expression, "Let Congress take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor." It must be a poor lawyer that could not vary words so as to deny a true charge without telling a falsehood. We never saw the charge against Mr. Webster in the words above quoted. His attempt to do away what he did say by professions of respect for the "earnings of labor," will not palliate his offence against the working classes.

It will be observed that the expression used by Mr. Webster is not the precise one attributed to him, but even if it were, there are reasons why Mr. Webster's disclaimer should not be taken for fact. The Globe furnishes several instances in which Mr. Webster has been unaccountably at variance with the truth; of which the following is one :

Mr. Tallmadge alluded to Mr. Webster's vote against the present Bank of the United States—Mr. Webster rose and contradicted him in the most positive manner, and said that he did not vote against the Bank. A few days after, we gave the yeas and nays from the National Intelligencer of the time, and convicted him of the falsehood. He supposed that his word would pass for the truth, and that no one would recur to the files to convict him.

But there is still another reason why Mr. Webster's disclaimer should not be considered gospel, which is, that the sentiment attributed to him is entirely in accordance with those which he has previously expressed. How will our correspondent reconcile his assertion that Mr. W. "is the able and eloquent advocate of universal education and universal suffrage," with the following extracts from a speech uttered by Mr. W. in the Massachusetts Convention, on the question of basing the Senate on wealth?

"Universal Suffrage, for example (says Mr. Webster,) could not long exist in a community where there was great inequality of property. The holder of estates would be obliged in such case, either in some way to restrain the right of suffrage, or else such right of suffrage would, ere long divide the property. In the nature of things, those who have property, and see their neighbors possess much more than they think them to need, cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of property. When this class becomes numerous, it grows clamorous. It looks on property as its PREY and PLUNDER, and is naturally ready, at all times, for VIOLENCE and REVOLUTION."

IT WOULD SEEM, THEN, TO BE A PART OF POLITICAL WISDOM TO FOUND GOVERNMENT ON PROPERTY; and to establish such distribution of property, by the laws which regulate its transmission and alienation, as to interest the great majority in the protection of the government."

The sentiments expressed in the above extract do not seem to differ much from those imputed to Mr.

Webster, as having been uttered by him in the Senate Chamber, and which he has so pompously denied. Our correspondent, of course, had overlooked this speech of Mr. Webster in his researches, and will now be satisfied that he has been greatly in error respecting the true character of the man.

Respecting Mr. Leigh, we know but little, and have therefore little to say. We dare say our correspondent has properly characterized him. And all that we have to say in answer to our correspondent's query respecting Mr. Van Buren is, that we are well aware that he, also, was an opponent of Universal Suffrage, and that we can never have full confidence in a man who ever did oppose that cardinal principle of democracy; but, as Mr. Van Buren now supports the democratic measures of the President, while Mr. Webster opposes them and persists in his errors, we of course have a far better opinion of the former than of the latter.

"I —, elected (or appointed) to the office of — do solemnly swear, that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of New York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of — according to the best of my knowledge and ability."

Such is the oath prescribed by the Constitution of this State, and taken by those holding office under the State or City government.

Now, we shall feel under obligations, and we have no doubt the public will also, to any person who will furnish us with the names of the Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen who absented themselves from the meeting of the Common Council on Wednesday, (the regular day of meeting)—the reasons for such absence—how their oath of office was disposed of—and whether it was party or public good, that prevented them from "faithfully discharging the duties of their office according to the best of their knowledge and ability." We strongly suspect that "there is something rotten" nearer home than "Denmark."

NOT DEAD.—The stockholders of the U. S. Bank, at their late meeting, resolved to petition Congress again for a recharter of the Bank; and if they should fail, as they most assuredly will, Webb will be out as usual with his "appeal to arms." Really the "monster" dies hard, but die it must, and we took forward to the "smashing result" with the most perfect complacency.

The new E. Plump in the mud buttons may as well be sold to pay funeral expenses, "and the overplus (if any there should be)" divided among the 52 thousand dollar "big sheets" after the Election, according to services rendered. Redwood Fisher can't come in for "Cakes and Ale," as he is paid by the Corporation.

"OLD JOWLER," is on the right scent at last :

"The bustle of business among the dry goods merchants at this early season is truly exhilarating."—Gazette.

Now that is fair and honest—better far than following in the wake of Webb & Noah, and making "distress" and "ruin" out of whole cloth.

BURGLARY.—The store of Edward Jenkins, 25 South street, was broken open on Wednesday night, by two men calling themselves Darby Conley and Michael McGlow, and robbed of three bags of coffee. About midnight a private watchman, named Timothy Brennan, detected them near Burling slip, conveying away one of the bags in a handbarrow, and took them in custody. They informed him where they had obtained it; and on taking them back to the store he found the door forced open, and two other bags removed outside the door, where they were awaiting the return of the thieves—who are now in custody.



## COURT OF SESSIONS.

(Reported for the Man.)

THURSDAY, September 4.

Before the Recorder, Aldermen Taylor and Labagh.

**Castler Thomas**, charged with stealing \$5 from his landlady, Mrs. Catherine Lowery, pleaded guilty. Judgment suspended by request of Mrs. L. who was more anxious to recover her money than to have Thomas punished for this his first offence.

**John Ritchie**, was arraigned for stealing 30 pieces of calico, valued at \$1 80 per piece, from the cargo of the brig Sharon, from Glasgow, Capt. McManus. Ritchie was a steerage passenger, and the goods being found in his chest he acknowledged the theft, and that he had taken the goods a piece at a time, some before leaving port, and the rest during the voyage. Captain M. on being asked whereabouts he retook the goods from the prisoner, replied "outside the Banks;" whereupon it was decided by the Court that the case could not be brought within the jurisdiction of the United States;—the jury accordingly found a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

**Abner Mackay**, a sailor, was tried for assault and battery on Jane Boyce, and breaking her crockery. Guilty; judgment suspended on condition of his paying Mrs. B. the damages she had sustained by his attack.

## POLICE.

(Reported for the Man.)

THURSDAY MORNING, 4 o'clock.

**Hugh Brouner**, was called to the bar, where he was confronted with his wife Barbara, who charged him with repeated injuries—first marrying her for her property, and then in a few months returning her for love and money kicks and bruises, and giving her no peace. To rebut this fearful accusation Hugh called his friend and neighbor, Mr. Barney, who was in attendance, to testify in his behalf. Barney gave quite a different coloring to the affair, inasmuch as he was present during the jar which was the immediate cause of bringing the parties before the magistrate. At the request of his friend Hugh, he had dropped in to spend the evening, and try the efficacy of his persuasive powers in reconciling the belligerents. Hugh did not return home till after Barney had been there some time; but when he did make his appearance, Mrs. B. (who by-the-by, would seem to be the stronger instead of the weaker vessel,) forthwith opened her battery upon poor Hugh, about rents and the elery. Words waxed high, and Hugh called her a liar, which she returned with interest, spit in his face, and shook her huge fist in his face. Hugh raised his foot to kick her, but was prevented by the interference of his friend Barney;—whereupon she called lustily for the watch, who upon her demand took Hugh to the watch house. They were discharged by the magistrate, who advised them, if they still persisted in agreeing to disagree, to agree at least to a separation.

**Patrick Welsh**, living in rear of No. 33 Cross street, was charged by his neighbors with gross abuse of his wife, (who is also not his wife,) beating her with a club, and other brutish violence. Committed.

**Daniel Buckley**, of 101 Nassau street, was found in that street horridly drunk, had lost his coat, and congregated a mob about him. Reprimanded and discharged.

**Catherine Tompkins**, black, was brought up on complaint of a co-tenant, named Nathaniel Cochrane, who accused her of habitual drunkenness and disorderly conduct. Cochrane stated that he had rented the rooms occupied by Kate and her interesting family to a white man a few days since, who, instead of the white wife and two children he had represented as forming his family, moved in this Kate and another wench with whom he co-habited. She was discharged, promising to quit the premises forthwith.

**Robert Martin**, was found drunk by a watchman, lying in an area in Prince street. Fined \$1; no money, committed.

**Eliza Tompkins**, was charged by Henrietta Barker, (both blacks,) with abusing her house, but Henrietta said that as Eliza appeared willing to make it up, she would withdraw her complaint. Sent home to settle it.

**Salicun Barrett**, an Irish lassie, of No. 11 Pearl street, had been to see her cousin James who had just arrived from the "auld country," and had gloriously drunk, in which condition she got robbed of or lost \$30, and fell into the gutter, from which she was taken by a watchman who carried her to the Park. Fined \$1, no money, committed.

**Walter Charlton** and **James Roarke**, fellow lodgers at 102 Mulberry street, commenced a fight in their bed room, tumbled each other down stairs into the gutter, where they continued pelting each other like fury, and yelled out for the watch. Charlton was discharged, and Roarke committed to Bridewell.

**John Bowers**, was charged by a young German with assaulting him. Jacob said the German had been telling some bad stories about him to his family, and he could not stand it. Detained for further examination.

**WEST INDIES.**—Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Thomas to his correspondent in New Haven, dated August 15, 1834. "There have been some famous doings in St. Kitts. The negroes have all turned out. There is a vessel down from that island this morning, which brings the news that after a great deal of trouble they have been brought into subjection again, with the exception of about 300, who are still in the mountains. Those who have been taken were severely flogged, so much so that some died under the lash. Others were sent to Bermuda as convicts, and I believe there are some to be shot. Fourteen of them were killed the other day. It appears they had assembled within range of the guns of the fort, from which they were greeted with a salute in the shape of two bomb shells, which killed fourteen, and dispersed the remainder."

A late Charleston Mercury gives, in an obituary notice of a child 2 years and 17 days old, the following choice souvenir names—*Augustus Hayne Isaiah Hamilton Pinckney McDuffie Rice*, youngest son of Colonel Jesse Rice.

**HORRID MURDER.**—The following details of a most shocking murder committed at sea, we copy from the City Hall News Room Books. The brig Juniper, Capt. Crosby, sailed from this port on the 4th of August, bound for Surinam, and on the 14th, lat. 30, lon. 53, at 2 A. M., during the 2d mate's watch, the Captain and 1st officer, Mr. Wm. Eldred, being asleep in their berths, the cook, (a black Spaniard, who usually slept in the cabin,) stabbed Capt. Crosby to the heart with a dirk, which broke in consequence of the violence of the blow. He then seized a bayonet and attacked the mate, and gave him 18 stabs, but the mate springing from his berth, grappled with him, and succeeded in gaining the deck, and called for assistance. The crew, except two were in the fore-castle, and immediately rushed on deck and secured the cook. Capt. Crosby was enabled to reach the companion way just as the 2d officer was going down; and to his enquiry, "what's the matter," replied, "I don't know," and was just falling, when the 2d officer caught him in his arms and he expired. Spoke same day, brig Agile, hence, for Surinam, and her 2d officer came on board to assist in navigating the Juniper back to Boston. Mr. Eldred is still confined to his hammock, but his wounds are nearly healed, and he is in a fair way of recovery. The cook has since confessed that he and one of the crew had formed a plan to murder the captain and mate in the cabin without the knowledge of the crew, then despatch the 2d officer on deck, and the man at the helm, murder the men as they singly came on deck from the fore-castle, take possession of the brig and proceed to Havana. The body of Capt. Crosby was committed to the deep. Capt. Howard, of the Cutter Hamilton, on being informed of the situation of the vessel soon after anchoring, promptly repaired on board with a boat's crew, irons, &c. to secure the murderer and those suspected of being in the plot.—*Boston Com. Gaz.*

**SHOCKING ATTEMPT TO POISON.**—On Friday and Saturday last, an unaccountable attempt was made to poison Dr. Sweet and family of Norton, Mass. by a servant girl employed in his house. The whole family were so violently affected by the operation of the poison, the girl herself as well as the others, that Dr. Sweet became satisfied their food had been poisoned by this girl. On accusing the girl, in a threatening manner, of what she had done, she repaired immediately to the Doctor's office, and from the multitude of bottles took down the one, from which she confessed she took the poison, labelled "arsenic, ratsbane, poison." The arsenic she declared she had taken in her hand and mixed with water, apple-sauce, fish, and cream, which had been prepared as food for the family, and of which she freely partook herself. For this diabolical act no possible motive can be assigned. By the timely medical assistance of Dr. Sweet, the whole family, six in number, have been rescued from the jaws of death, and yesterday morning were all convalescent. The most shocking incident in this whole affair was, that when the two little children of Dr. Sweet were crying under the burning of their agonizing thirst, this *she devil* gave them the poisonous water for their drink.—*Providence Journal.*

**SUPPOSED MURDER.**—A boatman named Joseph Ashens, residing in Front street, was found on Friday night in the slip at the foot of Roosevelt st. drowned, with a deep gash on the back part of his head. His pocket-book, which had contained a number of bank bills, was missing. Among them was a three dollar counterfeit note which he had shown to a storekeeper in Front street, and which was offered again to him by a boy on the Monday after Ashens' body was found. The storekeeper questioned the boy, who immediately took to his heels. He was followed to a house which he entered, and the house was searched. In it was found the pocket-book, with the most of the money. The deceased has left a wife and two children. He was the owner of a sloop-boat Ohio, which was upset on a Sunday some months since, and four persons drowned.—*Jour. of Com.*

At the triennial meeting of the Stockholders of the United States Bank, held on Monday, the President and Directors were again authorised to seek a recharter, on whatever terms they think expedient. "One of the parties, at the next election," says the Telegraph, "will be the Bank seeking a renewal of their charter." Other wigs say nay; but surely the old lady of Chestnut-street knows what she is about. Her word will be taken for it any how.—*Pennsylvanian.*

**READING, Pa., Sept. 2.**—*Prison Riot.*—On Saturday night, the prisoners confined in our jail, made an ineffectual attempt to break out, between 10 and 11 o'clock. By some means they forced one of the doors in the chamber, and thus all, 5 in number, got together, armed with knives and various missiles, bidding defiance, and threatening death to any one who approached. One of the prisoners received a slight wound from a pistol shot, another received a knock down, and the remainder finally were obliged to submit. The rioting continued throughout the night, to the great disturbance of the neighborhood, and, on Sunday morning, they were all heavily ironed and chained to the floor. They are all imprisoned for trifling offences, and the terms for which most of them were sentenced would have soon expired, had they not been so silly as to prolong them by this last outrage.—*Chron.*

**MISSOURI FOR THE ADMINISTRATION.**—A singular oversight occurred in our article yesterday giving a summary of the results of the late elections. Instead of saying, "in Missouri, the administration papers admit the defeat of their party," we should have said, and meant to say, quite the reverse, namely that the opposition papers admit their defeat. Missouri has elected a very large majority of the friends of the administration.—*Post.*

The Bank prints being challenged to produce specimens of the counterfeit gold coin of which they have been prating for a month past, confess the falsehood of their assertions by silence. They say no more about counterfeits, well knowing that there is no such thing. It would be well if the same could be said of United States Bank notes, of which there are shoals in circulation—so well executed, too, as to deceive any but the most practised eye.—*Pennsylvanian.*

WANTED—A Carrier for The Man.

FOR SALE—A few sets of the first two volumes of The Man—complete.

## MARRIAGES.

September 1, by the Rev. Dr. Macauley, Daniel Wadsworth Coit, to Harriet Frances, daughter of Levi Coit.

September 1, at Lithgow, Dutchess county, by the Rev. George B. Andrews, William H. Van Schoonhoven, of Troy, to Mary Smith, daughter of Stephen L. Brincknerhoff, of New York.

August 24, at Locust Grove, L. I. by Lewis S. Hewlett, Mr. Jacob Dennis, aged 21 years, to Mrs. Freelove Davis, aged 61 years.

September 2, at Albany by the Rev. Mr. Price, Mr. William Mackay, of New York, to Miss Joan Agnes Baird, of Albany.

September 3, by the Rev. Dr. Macauley, Mr. Samuel N. Burdill, to Miss Mary Bradley, all of this city.

## DEATHS.

September 3, Isaac, infant son of Valentine Kisby, aged four months.

September 3, in the 52d year of her age, Margaret Elizabeth, wife of David B. Ogden.

September 3, of apoplexy, Mr. Luke Kip, aged 66.

September 3, Miss Eliza Brownell, of the Island of Jamaica, aged 26 years.

September 4, Mrs. Eliza Neefus, wife of Peter Neefus, aged 38 years.

September 5, Mr. Samuel Bleeker, in the 68th year of his age, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

September 3, William Henry, infant son of C. R. Suydam, aged 3 weeks.

September 3, after a short illness, Mary Ludwick, of Greenack, Scotland, aged 41.

September 4, Mr. Abraham F. Husted.

August 27, Jane Ann, relict of the late Jacob Mancius, and daughter of the late Colonel William Barker.

August 13, Mr. R. Rindischbacher, miniature and landscape painter, at St. Louis, Mo.

August 29, At Whitehall N. Y. Mr. Peter, J. H. Myers, in the 45th year of his age.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Ship Anson, Sinclair, Charleston, 19th ult.

Ship Union, Gardner, 35 ds fm Liverpool, via Amboy.

Sw. barque Lyda, Starke, Stockholm, 31 days.

Neapolitan brig Palladio, Vella, Palermo, 61 days.

Brig Sultana, Peterson, Lisbon, July 23.

Schr Virginia, Hamilton, 8 ds fm Georgetown.

Schr Joshua, Greenwood, Jackson, of Baltimore, 18 days fm the Island of Trinidad.

## CLEARED.

Schrs Rochester, Loring, Boston; Sun, Chamberlain, do;

Mohican, Sparrow, do; Warrington, Ireland, Wilmington, N. C.; Benjamin a Gaither, Keene, Fredericksburg.

**NO BOOKSELLERS.**—The Subscriber has at liberty a first rate superroyal press with a Fairbank Inking Machine attached to it, and would be glad to undertake the Printing of any Stereotype Work that could be done on such a press, on reasonable terms. A line through the Post Office would be attended to. GEORGE H. EVANS, 6 Thames st.

**NO PRINTERS.**—For sale, a set of Distributors for a Superroyal Press; a large Washing Trough; a set of column rules (28 in number) 17½ inches in length; a quantity of leads and cross rules 14½ pica ems in length; a number of rollers stocks and handles, &c.



## GHOST STORY.

In the year 1704, a gentleman, to all appearance of large fortune, took furnished lodging in Soho square. After he had resided there some weeks with his establishment, he lost his brother, who had lived at Hampstead, and who on his death bed particularly desired to be interred in the family vault at Westminster Abbey. The gentleman requested his landlord to let him bring the corpse of his brother to his lodgings, and to make arrangements there for the funeral. The landlord without hesitation signified his compliance.

The body, dressed in a white shroud, was brought in a very handsome coffin and placed in the great dining room. The funeral was to take place the next day, and the lodger and his servants went out to make the necessary preparations for the solemnity. He staid out late, but this was no uncommon thing. The landlord and his family conceiving that they had no occasion to wait for him, retired to bed as usual, about 12 o'clock. One maid servant was left up to let him in, and to boil some water, which he had desired might be ready for making tea on his return. The girl was accordingly sitting alone in the kitchen, when a tall spectre-looking figure entered, and clapped itself down in a chair opposite to her.

The maid was by no means one of the most timid of her sex; but she was, terrified beyond expression, lonely as she was at this unexpected apparition. Uttering a loud scream, she flew out like an arrow at a side door, and hurried to the chamber of her master and mistress. Scarcely had she awakened them, and communicated to the whole family some portion of the fright with which she was herself overwhelmed, when the spectre, enveloped in a shroud, and with a death like paleness, made its appearance, and sat down in a chair in the bed room, without their having observed how it entered. The worst of all was, that this chair stood by the door of the chamber, so that not a creature could get away without pressing close to the apparition, which rolled its glaring eyes so frightfully, and so hideously distorted its features, that they could not bear to look at it. The master and mistress crept under the bed cloths; covered with profuse perspiration, while the maid servant sunk nearly insensible by the side of the bed.

At the same time the whole house seemed to be in an uproar, for though the had covered themselves over head and ears, they could still hear an incessant noise and clatter which served to increase their terror.

At length all became perfectly still in the house. The landlord ventured to raise his head, and steal a glance at the door; but the ghost was gone! Sober reason began to resume its power. The poor girl was brought to herself after a good deal of shaking. In a short time they picked up sufficient courage to go out of the bed room, and to commence an examination of the house, which they expected to find in great disorder.

Nor were their anticipations unfounded. The whole house had been stripped by thieves, and the gentleman had decamped without paying for his lodgings. It turned out that he was no other man than an accomplice of the notorious Arthur Chambers, who was executed at Tyburn in 1706, and that the supposed corpse was this arch rogue himself, who had whitened his hands and face with chalk, and merely counterfeited death. About midnight he quitted the coffin, and appeared to the maid in the kitchen. When she flew up stairs, he softly followed her, and, seated at the door of the chamber, he acted as a sentinel, so that his industrious accomplices were enabled to plunder the house without the least molestation.

**BATTLE WITH AN ALLIGATOR.**—An acquaintance of ours, residing in Blakely, over the bay, whose word may be relied upon to any extent he would use it, writes as follows:—"As one of my negro men was returning home from work late the other evening, he was attacked by an Alligator, who had concealed himself in some low bushwood, by the side of the path, seemingly for the purpose. He sprang suddenly upon the intended victim, seized him by the leg, just below the knee, with his jaws, and as the negro expressed it, 'shook and growled.' But he being a very stout active fellow, extricated himself, he don't know how, and retreated till he met another fellow who was coming behind—they then furnished themselves with stakes, and advancing attacked the gentleman, and when they got home and told the story, they boasted that he would never bite another negro. The next morning, however, he had absented himself and could not be found; but two days after, they discovered him by the path-way, nigh the

same place, apparently waiting for something to pass. They then assailed, and put a final end to him. He was about seven feet long and well put together. The negro had a deep gash on one side of his leg, and bruises on the other, and was lame for several days. He watches yet for an Alligator every time he passes that way, and I have no doubt that had it been a young negro, or had he been a less athletic man than he was, he would have fared much worse."—*Mobile Adv.*

**Sleeping or Waking.**—"Are you asleep Mr. M.?" "Why? what do you want with me?" "Only to borrow your horse to go a few miles to the country."

"Yes, I am; fast asleep," said M.

## INSURANCE OF LETTERS.

Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

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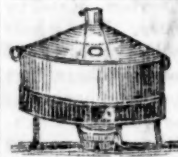
\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	
2000 do.	
3000 do.	

Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on. my17 tf

A few extra copies of this paper containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, are for sale at our office.

**NO CURE NO PAY.**—No. 1 Depeyster, two doors from the corner of 141 Water street, between Maiden Lane and Pine street.

**DOCTOR HUNTER**, late of the Strand, London, Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London, Honorary Member of the Medical Faculty of Edinburgh and Paris, will engage to cure the following diseases:—Dyspepsia, Consumption in its incipient stage, Liver affections, Obsolete Ulcers, Piles, Hernia, Strictures, Diseases incident to Females, Nervous Atrophy, Fever and Ague. Also, a certain disease in all its various forms—the progress of this insidious malady is immediately arrested, the virus neutralized, the constitution protected—all without Mercury. Hours of attendance from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. au29 ly



**SWEET'S PATENT PORTABLE OVEN**, for Baking over Charcoal Furnaces.—This Oven has been extensively introduced, and has ever been proved to be a most valuable improvement for baking meat, bread pies, &c. as attested by competent judges in the boarding and victualling houses, and private families wherever it has been used. It is confidently believed that no improvement of the kind has ever been offered to the public which will make at so small an expense of fuel, and with so much convenience and expedition. Sold by W. H. SWEET, manufacturer and proprietor, at his Tin and Sheet Iron Factory, 204 Canal street, corner of Hudson, New York. je17 tf

**COBBETT'S WORKS.**—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Twopenny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	mh11

**WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.**—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

Gougeon's American Banking System,	Price \$1 00
Cobbett's Paper against Gold,	75
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c.	183
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N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other orders of writing when copies are wanted. je20

**JUST RECEIVED**, and for sale at this Office, "The Senator Unmasked: being a Letter to Mr. Daniel Webster, on his speech in the Senate of the United States, asking leave to bring in a bill to continue for six years the Charter of the Bank of the United States. By Thomas Brothers, (of Philadelphia.)"—Price 125 cents.

Also, "Gold against Paper; or, Mr. Benton's Wind-up of the Bank."—Price 3 cents. jy 19

**BATHS.**—Rabineau's Floating Baths, one of which is situated at Castle Garden Bridge, and the other foot of Harrison street, North River, are now open for the reception of visitors. au18

**JUST RECEIVED**, and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 37½ cents. jy 14

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N. B. Stereotype of every description will be thankfully received, and attended to with correctness and despatch. my2

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This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and it is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. 24my

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